Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Are not the boarding charges in the hostels exorbitant?

Second Member of Council.—

I have no information.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Are the Government aware that for the same reason there were vacancies in the Mysore hostel also?

Second Member of Council.—

We know that there were vacancies.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Is it not on account of the higher charges of boarding?

Second Member of Council.—

If boarding charges are high, that is because the students want a high style of living.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Is it not necessary to keep down the cost?

Second Member of Council.—

It lies with the students themselves.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Why not revert to the old arrangement so as to facilitate more students joining the hostel?

Second Member of Council.—

I would suggest your moving the matter in the Senate. We shall also draw the attention of the University to this matter.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO SCINDIA (Minority Interest).—

Q.—59. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) The population of the following communities in the State?

(*b*) The number of gazetted appointments in each of these communities as per Civil List of July 1930:—

1. Vokkaligars, 2. Lingayets, 3. Mudaliars, 4. Brahmins, 5. Naidus, 6. Mahomedans, 7. Dargies, 8. Rajaputs, 9. Mahrattas, 10. Jains, 11. Vaisyas ?

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—59. (*a*) The member's attention is invited to Part II of the Census Report, 1921, Table XIII, Pages 106-109.

(*b*) The community to which each Gazetted Officer belongs is not mentioned in the Civil List.

The following figures have however been compiled on the basis of information that was readily available. The figures are subject to further verification:—

Community.	No. of Officers getting pay of Rs. 250 or more.
Vokkaligars	.. 10
Lingayets	.. 17
Mudaliars	.. 13
Brahmins	.. 45
Naidus	.. 8
Mahomedans	.. 32
Rajaputs	.. 2
Mahrattas	.. 3
Vaishyas	.. 3

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Scindia.—

What is the reason for some communities having more officers drawing Rs. 250 and above while other communities have none?

Second Member of Council.—

That is not due to anything that has happened now.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Scindia.—

Many communities are not represented at all. At least, should not a beginning be made to appoint members of those communities also?

Second Member of Council.—

It is being done.

Mr. Bagamane Deva Gowda.—

It should have been better if the population had been mentioned in the reply. Why was it not done?

Second Member of Council.—

The information is contained in a public document and you can refer to it yourself.

Mr. Bagamane Deva Gowda.—

It is said that the particular community to which an officer belongs is not shown in the Civil List. Is it not necessary to show it in order to enable us to find out how the Miller Committee Report has worked?

Second Member of Council.—

Government do not consider it necessary.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa —

Is it not clear to Government that many communities are not adequately represented in the gazetted services of Government as evidenced by the answer to this question taking into consideration the population, education, number of qualified candidates in each community, etc.?

Second Member of Council.—

It is a difficult question to answer. We have to take into consideration the number of qualified men available, etc.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Is it not necessary to increase the representation of ill-represented communities? What steps are going to be taken by Government?

Second Member of Council.—

It is the policy of Government to give representation to all communities as far as possible. But we do not propose to make such appointments in proportion to the population of each community.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

You say there is a policy. What are the steps taken to carry out that policy?

Second Member of Council.—

There is a policy of improving the representation of backward classes in making new appointments of Probationers, etc.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Do you adopt the same policy in the technical departments also?

Second Member of Council.—

Yes.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

In the appointment of Probationers, do not Government think that promotions from lower ranks would interfere with that policy?

Second Member of Council.—

I am not prepared to discuss the question here. We are certainly giving promotions from lower ranks.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Are not such promotions disproportionate to the direct recruitment?

Second Member of Council.—

May be.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

By doing this, how is your policy carried out?

Second Member of Council.—

Instead of making all higher appointments by promotion, we also take some by direct recruitment and in this recruitment we get people of backward communities. In this way the proportion of backward communities is being increased.

Capt. Y. V. Ayya.—

With reference to answer to (*b*), was it not possible to

give appointments to other communities not mentioned in the list?

Second Member of Council.—

The question was in regard to particular communities. Information regarding other communities was not asked.

Mr. G. Chennappa.—

Is it not possible to give in the Administration Report information regarding the improvement in the representation of backward communities in the public service and comparing it with the figures of the previous year? Such practice is in vogue in Madras.

Second Member of Council.—

We shall consider whether it could be done.

THE DEWAN informed the House that the following two adjournment motions had been received from members and that they might be considered as Representations:—

(1) That the business of the Assembly be adjourned for the purpose of considering the situation created by the slump in the price of areca, coffee, cardamom, ground-nuts and other commercial crops resulting in economic depression all over the State.

(2) That the business of the Assembly be adjourned to consider the financial burden incurred in excess of the amount of loan required.

MR. GOPALACHAR speaking on the first proposition said that the price of areca, coffee, cardamom, and similar other commercial products had gone down very much and that people were experiencing very great hardships. He represented that some relief was absolutely necessary for them. The idea of Government was to see that people lived happily. He referred in this connection to the action taken by a previous Dewan, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, when a similar situation arose, as a result of which Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao was deputed to Bombay to study the market conditions of several of these commercial products. These articles were more or less of the nature of luxuries and were largely in the hands of mundy merchants. There was very little demand for them and their ruling price was about a third or fourth of the normal price with the result that although mundy merchants offered to purchase, the growers were not paid immediately. The result was that the growers had no money even to pay the kandayam on the lands and were in very straitened circumstances. To give relief to areca growers, the speaker said it was necessary to establish an Areca

Bank on a co-operative basis. The idea was that this bank should take up all the areca available from the owners and advance to them a part of the price, paying the balance after a market was found for the articles later. He said that at present something like five hundred thousand maunds of areca were produced in the State which would bring in at least 50 lakhs of rupees to them. If such a bank was started with the guarantee of the Government, it would relieve the areca growers financially.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it was an impracticable proposition for Government to think of advancing large sums to areca growers and undergo all the attendant risks. In this connection he referred to the Agricultural Banks on account of which Government lost a large sum of money.

MR. GOPALACHAR replied that Government would not have any loss as the owners would be prepared to pay interest on the sums advanced to them when the market improved and their products were sold later by the bank. This arrangement would not also affect the mundy merchants. He, therefore, thought that a trade syndicate of the kind proposed by him would be very useful in the present condition of the trade.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that in India areca was being grown in several places and that the ruling price was dependent upon the nature of the crop raised in those places also. In the circumstances, he said it would not be right to seek the aid of the Government at the very first instance, and that the growers would do well to canvas support from the mundy merchants to start a syndicate. He added, however, that if the slump in the trade persisted for two or three years continuously, then there would be time for seeking Government help.

In further explaining the financial condition of the malnad rayiats MR. GOPALACHAR represented that as already a number of suits had been filed against areca growers for the debts contracted by them during the slump, needful instructions be issued to the civil courts to give sufficient time to these people to pay up their loans when the market improved or at least to pay them in easy instalments.

THE LAW SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT replied that it was not possible for Government to interfere and that the courts had themselves the discretion to grant time.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR pointed out that the Revenue Department had been insisting on the areca garden owners

for the payment of the assessment in one lump and prayed that they might be permitted to pay it in easy instalments.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that each case would be considered on its merits.

In supporting Mr. Gopalachar's representation, MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that the condition of the areca garden owners was really deplorable as the areca was neither in demand at present nor its price encouraging.

THE DEWAN observed that the prices of many agricultural products had declined and that the depression was not confined to Mysore.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO pointed out that there was difference between commercial crops and food grains. In regard to the latter, the growers did not experience much difficulty because of the reduction of prices, but in regard to the former, which were of the nature of luxuries, it was at the discretion of the people to purchase them and the raiyat could only live out of the money he could make from the demand for it. Formerly, Government had levied a supari cess for a particular purpose. At the time it was abolished, Government made a saving of over Rs. 2 lakhs which they had said would be utilised in the interest of the supari garden owners when the need therefor was felt. This question was also discussed in the Economic Conference recently, at which it was considered that in the interest of the supari trade, it was necessary to make better marketing arrangement. At present, the areca market was in the hands of middle men with the result that the supari garden owners were hard put to it. In these circumstances, he said that a syndicate was quite necessary with the services of a Government Officer to investigate the market conditions.

THE DEWAN said that the proposal was not feasible.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that early orders should at least be passed for the establishment of a Coffee Bank in the absence of which the credit of the planters was fast disappearing.

THE DEWAN said that the trade depression was general throughout the world and nothing to counteract it could be done in Mysore.

In further supporting the representation, Dharmapravartha M. L. NAGAPPA SETTY observed that in places like Brazil where people depended only on coffee trade, Government advanced large sums of money for the production of coffee and they themselves controlled the market. He thought that the Mysore Government should help similarly though in a much smaller scale.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that if the slump had been only with regard to coffee, it might have been possible to do something but when the general market for all produce was low, Government did not feel able to do anything.

Dharmapravartha M. L. NAGAPPA SETTY said that Government need not spend anything. The people themselves would bring out a bank and what the Government had to do was to guarantee interest on the share amounts.

MR. B. OOSMAN KHAN observed that there was trade depression everywhere, particularly in the piece goods trade. The price of silk had also appreciably gone down and it was up to Government to find necessary markets for all the Mysore products. He thought that it was not sufficient if kandayam alone was remitted as such a step would not help anybody except the areca growers. The piece goods and silk merchants were becoming increasingly indebted to the Marwaris and many merchants who spent large sums of money in charities in the past were now becoming bankrupts. At such a time he thought that Government should come to their rescue. Moreover, the Marwaris were already astir and filing suits for their dues. Government had so many directors in charge of departments and it was their duty to come out at the present crisis and do their best to enable the indebted merchants to liquidate their debts in the best possible manner. He also requested that when suits were filed against any merchants, sufficient time should be given to them to pay up their dues.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY said that it might be possible for the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London to help the people in finding suitable markets for the various commodities.

THE DEWAN replied that the Trade Commissioner would not be able to render any help as all markets were affected.

MESSRS. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY and BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA said that although a large number of people offered to subscribe for a coffee bank and so many conferences were held with the coffee planters, it was strange that Government failed to take any tangible action for starting the bank. He did not think that the matter should be shelved on the opinion of one or two officers who might be against that scheme.

MRS. SAKAMMA said that it was not easy to work a coffee estate as a lot of money was required therefor. On

account of the present depression in the coffee trade, planters were in a very deplorable condition and it was absolutely necessary at such a time for Government to give them sufficient monetary facilities through the banks. Even in the matter of payment of *kandayam*, she requested that it might be allowed to be paid in four instalments.

DHARMAPRAKASA D. BANUMIAH suggested that loans might be given to the planters and areca growers at 6 per cent from the new loans floated by the Government in order to enable them to tide over the present troubles.

MR. H. R. T. RAJAGOPALA MUDALIAR was of opinion that the slump in the areca and coffee markets had been exaggerated by interested parties. He thought that during the past two years the position had improved since they were blessed with good rains. He was afraid that the so-called grievances applied apparently to wealthy planters and not to ordinary raiyats in the malnad. He apprehended that this proposition had been brought up with some selfish motive and he was not prepared to believe that any concessions shown to the growers of these commercial crops would go to help the really poor raiyats. He therefore thought that instead of giving special encouragement to such commercial crops, which were mere luxuries, it would be good if the same concession was shown to staple crops like paddy or ragi.

MR. K. CHENGALRAYA REDDY observed that although there was slump everywhere else, there was no slump in the Government appointments. He said that some years back when there was scarcity of food grains all round, the Government servants had been given what was known as Grain Compensation Allowance. The position had very much improved since and yet that allowance was consolidated along with their pay. Since the Government servants could get all commodities and provisions very much cheaper now, he thought that the salaries which had been raised as a result of the increase in prices should be brought down to the old level. He cited the example of Germany where they had already reduced the rate of salaries all round. He also commended to Government the steps taken in Brazil (America) to promote wheat industry and in Bengal with respect to the jute industry. He also brought to notice the scheme suggested by Sir George Schuster in respect of stabilising the trade in Bengal.

THE DEWAN said that if any course of action was adopted in British India, Government would consider how far it could be adopted here.

Speaking on the next subject *re.* the State Loan, MR. G. CHANNAPPA pointed out that Government wanted to float a public loan of Rs. 3 crores with the main object of liquidating the 7 per cent loans which would mature in 1931. But since issuing the prospectus of the loan, they seemed to have changed their mind and allowed the subscriptions to the loan to run up to Rs. 4 crores. By so doing, Government had lost sight of the fact that the Sinking Fund and Interest charges fell entirely on the raiyats. He said that as a direct result of increasing the loan by a crore the burden on the general tax-payer would increase proportionately. He therefore expressed a doubt whether Government were well advised in increasing the loan to Rs. 4 crores.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY explained that by increasing the loan to Rs. 4 crores the burden on the raiyats was not increased proportionately. For meeting the Interest and Sinking Fund charges on Rs. 4 crores a sum of Rs. 36 lakhs was required annually. To provide for that Government had sufficient money. He also drew the attention of the Assembly to the statement made in the Dewan's Address at the last Birthday Session in June 1930 that by floating the loan the revenue budget would not be burdened. The resource for meeting this new demand was partly the release of a provision of Rs. 29 lakhs (Rs. 14 lakhs under Interest and Rs. 15 lakhs under Sinking Fund charges) on the 7 per cent loan of 1931. A sum of Rs. 113 lakhs being the accumulated amount of the sinking fund was held in securities from which an interest of Rs. 5¼ lakhs was obtained. So the Government had as much as Rs. 34¾ lakhs. Against the Rs. 66 lakhs of the Fixed Deposit the amount converted fetched an interest of Rs. 1½ lakhs at Savings Bank rate. The total amount that would thus be available amounted to about Rs. 36¼ lakhs. For these reasons, he said that there was sufficient amount on hand for meeting the Sinking Fund and Interest charges on all the Rs. 4 crores. Thus he said no new burden would be created.

Secondly, with regard to the objection as to why a sum of Rs. 4 crores was proposed to be taken instead of Rs. 3 crores as originally decided, the Financial Secretary said that Rs. 2 crores were required for the liquidation of the 7 per cent loan and Rs. 66 lakhs for the discharge of Savings Bank fixed deposits. A minimum of Rs. 100 lakhs was also required to be maintained as the treasury balance. There was besides a demand of at least Rs. 40 lakhs for

the Irwin Canal and Bangalore Water Supply work which had to be provided for in the next year. It was thus necessary to have Rs. 4 crores to meet all these demands. As the response to the loan was found to be satisfactory, it was proposed to take Rs. 4 crores once for all as that could be arranged for without adding to the existing burden of the tax-payer. By this means, he also thought that the necessity for any further loan would be obviated.

MR. CHANNAPPA enquired whether the question of Capital Works had not been considered when Government decided to float a loan only for Rs. 3 crores.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY replied that the Government were not quite sure whether the loan operations would be such a success, and on the basis of previous experience they fixed the amount at Rs. 3 crores in the first instance, but it was stated in the Notification that the subscriptions would be received up to "*about* Rs. 3 crores." Even at that time Government had the idea of borrowing up to Rs. 4 crores. He assured the House that by taking Rs. 4 crores the revenue budget would not be overburdened.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR enquired what would be the Interest and Sinking Fund charges if only Rs. 3 crores had been taken.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY replied that there would have been a reduction of Rs. 5 lakhs in the Interest charges.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR again enquired whether the burden on the raiyats would not have been reduced to that extent if the loan had been limited to Rs. 3 crores.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY replied that the responsibility of finding funds for Capital Works would remain.

MESSRS G. CHANNAPPA and G. MALLANNA said that it should have been perhaps sufficient if Government had stopped at Rs. 3 crores and found the extra Rs. 1 crore for the Bangalore Water Supply and the Irwin Canal Works by selling the securities to the extent of Rs. 113 lakhs.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY replied that the idea of the Government was to purchase more securities when they were cheap and strengthen the liquid reserve rather than to sell them at a disadvantage. He added that Government required cash for discharging the unconverted loan bonds for which a sum of about a crore of rupees was necessary.

MR. G. MALLANNA again observed that the 7 per cent loan was above par and that it would have been better if the unconverted bonds could be discharged when the market was favourable.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY replied that it was not possible to put off the floatation of the loan. It was not advisable to go in again for another loan within the next few years. He added that when more money was required, it was open to the Government to sell the securities.

MR. MALLANNA observed that it would be difficult for Government to obtain an advantage if the securities went down in price. He thought that even now Government could sell those securities, and that if Government had redeemed their previous debt and taken only what was wanted at present, the position should not have been difficult for the tax-payers.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY observed that one had to take note of the fact that the value of money was rising. He instanced the issue of Post Office Cash Certificates by the Government of India carrying 6 per cent interest free of tax. The selling of liquid securities just now would result in heavy capital loss.

MR. B. L. BYANNA referred the Government to the answer furnished to an interpellation in the previous session stating that the total amount of public debt would not go beyond Rs. 3 crores and wanted a further explanation for the present step.

In reply to Mr. H. C. Dasappa's query whether with the present loan it would not be possible to complete the Irwin Canal Works as also the Bangalore Water Supply scheme, THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that the Irwin Canal alone required Rs. 220 lakhs, of which Rs. 100 lakhs had been provided and Rs. 120 lakhs more remained to be made available. The idea of the Government was that the contribution that would be received from the raiyats would be utilised along with the loan money every year for the works being proceeded with. Whether there would be need for further borrowing for the completion of these works could not be stated at present. Every year the Government were spending on normal Capital Works, such as electric installations in towns, railway open lines, etc., about Rs. 40 lakhs. The loan was partly meant for financing the big Capital Works like the Irwin Canal and Bangalore Water Supply. Government have to provide about Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 lakhs next year for these two works. The idea was that the normal expenditure on Capital Works would be met from the normal accretions to unfunded debt, such as Savings Bank Deposits, etc.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that when Govern-

ment had promised to take only Rs. 3 crores, it was not clear why they should have gone against that promise and taken Rs. 4 crores.

THE DEWAN replied that there was no undertaking of the kind.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO again said that the financial statement signed by the Financial Secretary clearly stated that the Government would take only Rs. 3 crores. When the budget policy was placed before the constitutional assemblies and approved by them, he did not see why Government should have gone against it.

THE DEWAN replied that the question of the amount of a loan was not placed as a separate proposition either before the Legislative Council or the Representative Assembly. It was considered advisable to borrow a sum of about Rs. 4 crores for meeting capital requirements and the limit was accordingly raised.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that he did not agree to that principle. The Interest and Sinking Fund charges on the Rs. 3 crores would be about Rs. 60 lakhs and by increasing the loan by a crore, an additional burden of about Rs. 6 lakhs would be thrown on the tax-payers.

THE DEWAN said that it was not so as already explained by the Financial Secretary.

REPRESENTATIONS—(*Contd.*)

No. 45.—Repairs to Temples at Madhugiri.

Messrs. S. Nanjayya Setty, Madhugiri Taluk; K. N. Siddaramasetty, Madhugiri Municipality.

MR. S. NANJAYYA SETTY represented that the big temples of Sree Venkataramanaswami and Sree Malleswaraswami in the Madhugiri town were leaking during the rains, that it was not possible for the towns-people to keep them in good repairs, and that, if the repairs were neglected, the temples were liable to come down. He therefore prayed that they might be got repaired early and the pay of the Archikas and the amount of *Padithara* and *Deeparadhane* for the said two temples enhanced.

THE DEWAN observed that that was a local subject, andthat Government would see if any help could be rendered.

No. 46.—Repairs to Temples at Pankajanahalli and Settikere.

Mr. S. Sivalingappa, Chiknaikanahalli Taluk.